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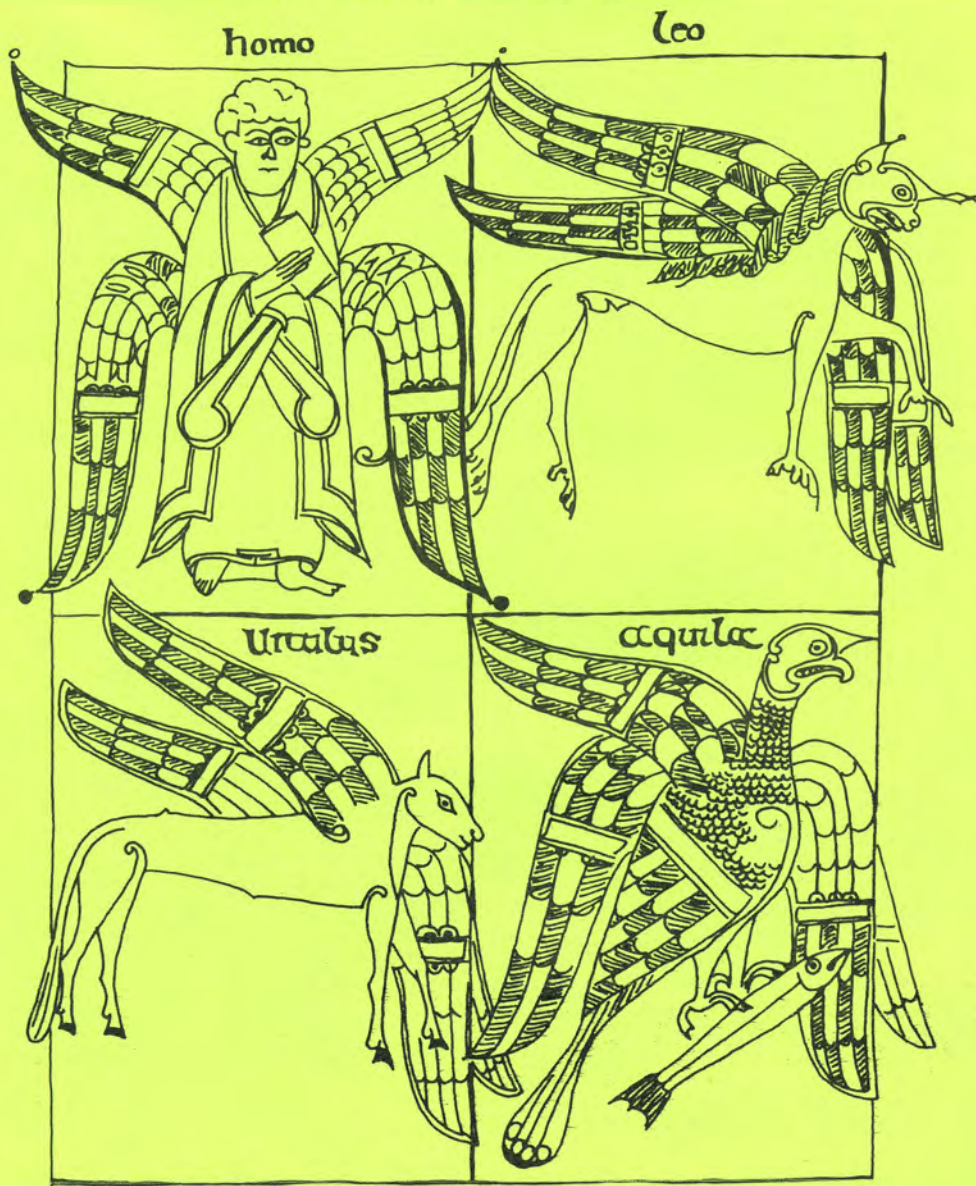
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# Rhode Island Library Association BULLETIN



RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
150 EMPIRE STREET  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903

March 1979

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#### EDITORIAL NOTICE:

The Bulletin appears monthly except in August. News and articles should be submitted to the editor by the 10th day of each month for publication by the end of that month.

The Bulletin is a publication for public, school, academic and special libraries of Rhode Island. Published by the Rhode Island Library Association, the Bulletin welcomes news and discussion of interest to RILA members. Articles contained herein, however, do not necessarily reflect the ideas of the RILA membership, or the Bulletin staff or advertisers. All articles about library and media matters will be considered. All should be signed and should not exceed ten double spaced typed pages unless the editor is consulted.

The Bulletin subscription rates are \$7.00/year for agencies or individuals not holding membership in RILA. Advertising rates per issue are \$20 per 1/4 page, \$35 per 1/2 page, and \$50 per full page. Call the advertising manager for further information.

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# EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE



Our cover illustration for this March issue is taken from the Book of Armagh, fol.32v: the evangelist symbols. The Book of Armagh is one of a renowned group including also the Book of Kells, the Book of Durrow, and the Book of Dimma, which are examples of the high period of early Christian Irish art in the tenth century. These beautiful holy books were recently on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on loan from Ireland. They remind us of a time when books were invested with mystical power. Armies carried holy books into battle to help them win; one farmer dipped his holy book in the cattle's drinking trough to ward off disease.

This sense of the immeasurable value of books, and therefore of libraries, is still with us today. In secular context, Marilyn Killebrew Gell expressed it recently:

*Libraries are more than purveyors of information and distributors of books. They are also a symbol of social order. Public libraries embody the cultural, social, political, and economic history of a society. They transmit the ideas, the hopes, the successes and failures of a people. They tell us where we came from and who we are. They are the custodians of value.*

*This role is one that is assumed by no other institution. It is unprofitable and without immediately measurable results. It is a public good in every sense of the word.*

*Library Journal, January 15, 1979*

In this issue are summaries or condensations of most of the Task Force Reports for the Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services. Many of them make recommendations for improvement of libraries and information services; most of these recommendations cost money. I ask myself, how are the Conference delegates going to take this long shopping list of desired improvements - and say something more meaningful than "We want all of it"? How much are we, as citizens of Rhode Island and the United States, willing to pay for?

It is difficult, when not impossible, to show that investment in library services is "cost effective." Librarians find it sound management to show cost-effectiveness wherever possible. It is necessary in addition to take a broad view and evaluate library services qualitatively, subjectively, and politically, according to the kind of principles named by Marilyn Gell. I hope the Conference delegates will keep in mind the public good.

Thank you, Dena Janson, for the designs from the great Irish books which decorate this Bulletin issue.



## NEWS FROM RILA

by Judith Plotz

The RILA Executive Board is feeling the winds of change blowing through Rhode Island librarianship. Secretary John Bucci resigns because he is leaving the state for a position as Public Services Librarian, St. Mary's College, Maryland. President Kathleen Gunning will appoint a new RILA Secretary. Bee Lufkin will stay on as Member-at-Large, since she will continue to be a RILA member and Rhode Island resident, as she takes her new position with the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners.

RILA will nominate up to three librarians to attend an ALA Pre-Conference Workshop in AACR II, the new cataloging rules published by Library of Congress, to be held in Dallas, Texas, June 21-23, 1979. If a RILA nominee is chosen, this person should give workshops on AACR II in the Rhode Island area on returning.

The RILA Executive Board voted support of the following legislative package:

- 1 - Increase of state per capita support for cities and towns from 45¢ to 65¢
- 2 - Increase of state per capita support for the 5 regions from 25¢ to 45¢
- 3 - Increase of \$15,000 in state support for the RI Library

- Film Cooperative from \$30,000 to \$45,000
- 4 - Increase of \$2,000 each in state support for Special Research Centers (Brown, URI, RIC, Providence College, Bryant, RIJC)

RILA Government Relations Chairman Larry Eaton will work with Representative Richard Kiley on introducing this legislation. Larry Eaton has arranged for legislators and librarians to meet at a reception at the State House, March 6, 1979. All legislators and RILA members have been sent invitations, so the RILA Board hopes for a large and effective turnout.



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## TASK FORCE REPORTS

RI Governor's Conference on Library and  
Information Services

condensed by Susan Klein, Sally P. Grucan, and  
Judith Plotz

### BACKGROUND STATEMENT TASK FORCE ON FINANCING OF LIBRARIES

The libraries of Rhode Island serve the educational, research, cultural and recreational needs of citizens. As an informational resource, they are a critical complement to the basic education received in the schools. Information obtained from libraries also improves the services of our colleges and universities, and of our businesses and government agencies. And library services are available to people of every age, class, educational level, and physical condition.

All Rhode Islanders are benefited by the libraries of our state. Because the discussion in our classrooms, the health of our economy, the character of our planning, the quality of our artistic life, and the wisdom of the decisions made by our state and local governments are improved by the existence of libraries and their use, we all gain. Money devoted to libraries is well spent because it improves the quality of life for all of us. Few services have such a broad impact on our well being and so just a claim on our financial resources.

What are some of the benefits that libraries provide to the community, benefits which argue for funding?  
Libraries

- provide resources for
  - effective educational support for students from kindergarten through college
  - creative reading, viewing, and listening
  - continuing education, career development and change, enhancement of life skills
  - research, technical assistance and practical problems
  - solution of community problems
- cross age and ethnic boundaries to serve the broadest spectrum of society
- serve groups not touched by most other institutions - the very young, elderly, handicapped, uninformed
- are a center for educational, cultural and recreational activities
- provide support for modern social organizations

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Editor's note: Two Task Force Reports were released to the RLIA Bulletin too late for summary and inclusion in this issue; the Task Force for Serving the Handicapped, and the Task Force for Serving Ethnic and Minority Groups.

- aid in the recruitment of industry
- contribute to the quality of decision making by town governments and the citizenry

There is a traditional expectation for free library service as part of the resources of an area, but adequate funding for realization of this expectation has been increasingly eroded by

- inflation \*
- the demand for additional services to special groups

What are the demands for additional services which have developed in the past few years?

These demands relate to reactions to

- 1) special groups, such as the handicapped, the aged, students of all ages, businessmen, research groups, the homebound, the illiterate
- 2) what modern technologies (mechanization, computers, audio-visuals) can do for library service

What are (and should be) the mechanisms for distribution of government funding to libraries in Rhode Island?

The major direct government support for libraries in Rhode Island goes to public libraries. Public library support was distributed in Rhode Island (1977-78) in the following way:

<u>Support</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Local	77%	5,238,000
State	17%	1,209,362
Federal	6%	420,599
Total		6,977,961

The National Commission on Library and Information Science proposed that the support mix for public libraries be:

<u>Support</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Local	30%
State	50%
Federal	20%

- 
- \* The inflation picture shows for
- Salaries - 6.5% in beginning salary
  - Books - 10.5%
  - Serials - 12.2%
- an overall inflation rate of around 10% for libraries in 1979.







## WHO CONTROLS OUR LIBRARIES? TASK FORCE ON THE GOVERNANCE OF LIBRARIES

The purpose of governance is to provide a system under which orderly development can take place. Established standards by which effectiveness can be measured are necessary. A written expression of goals is required, and a basic procedure for activity needs to be established.

There are many different people and groups of people who control the libraries in the State of Rhode Island. In public libraries, Boards of Trustees have legal responsibility, serve as a policymaking body, and select a director to administer the operation of the library. Trustees may be appointed by city or town officials, elected by library associations, or are self-perpetuating.

In Rhode Island, there is a Department of State Library Services which is administered by a director who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director of State Library Services has the authority to develop standards for public libraries, to adopt rules and regulations for the certification of library positions, and to promote and develop library services throughout the state in cooperation with any and all other state or municipal libraries, public libraries, schools or other agencies. The

Director also has the authority to make rules and regulations under which state and federal funds shall be granted to cities and towns or to other agencies for improved library services (General Laws of Rhode Island Chapter 3.1).

The law provides for an Advisory Board of Library Commissioners (7) appointed by the Governor to serve as representatives of the people in securing a comprehensive program of free public library services in the state. The Advisory Board is empowered to review policies, and to act as a board of review and appeal as to library services, library construction, and the certification of library positions (General Laws of Rhode Island Chapter 3.1).

In the 40 school districts, school libraries are a local responsibility, policies and procedures being set within the school districts. In most school systems the individual school library operates under the immediate jurisdiction of the school principal. All school administrative personnel are responsible to and under the direction of the school district superintendent, and, ultimately to the school committee. The State Department of Education participates in the governance of school libraries by making recommendations on staffing and budget. Rhode Island State Standards for schools are approved by the State Board of Education.

In academic libraries, public institutions are governed by policy set by the Board of Regents; private institutions are within the realm of the law which provides for self-governance.

The Task Force for Governance established the following areas for study and consideration: public library trusteeship, systems, standards, and Rhode Island library laws.

#### Public Library Trusteeship

The laws of the State of Rhode Island provide that a free public library be governed by a board of trustees consisting of from 3 to 7 members appointed by the city or town council.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That standards for trustees and the selection of trustees be developed and promulgated.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

A model be developed to provide for the full education of trustees as to their individual and collective duties and responsibilities.



## Standards

In 1965 the Department of State Library Services, with the assistance of the Rhode Island Library Association, developed standards to serve for the interim period from July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1969. These standards are still in effect. A Standards Committee has presently been formed under the organization of the Department of State Library Services, and is in the process of formulating a new set of standards for Rhode Island public libraries.

### RECOMMENDATION:

The following areas be examined by the Standards Committee: structure and government; finances; personnel; physical facilities; materials; and program of service.

### RECOMMENDATION:

The composition of the committee include representation from the following groups: trustees; small, medium, and large public libraries; the interrelated library systems; the Rhode Island Library Association; and the Advisory Board of Library Commissioners.

Rhode Island state standards for school libraries set minimum requirements for the staffing of school libraries and for budget expenditures for books and reference materials. These standards, first issued in 1963, do not address other needs such as facilities, audiovisual materials and equipment, and programming.

### RECOMMENDATION:

School Library Standards should be examined and revised or expanded to include the following: staffing; budget; facilities; materials and equipment; and coordination of the school library program.

## Library Laws

The Rhode Island Library Laws, administered by the Department of State Library Services provide for the formal recognition of the Department of State Library Services, free public libraries, Interstate Library Compact, and state aid to libraries.

The state library law has simplicity, and allows for broad interpretation; however, it is not as comprehensive as the library laws in neighboring states.

### RECOMMENDATION:

The Rhode Island library laws be examined to determine what

revisions or additions are necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Rhode Island Library Laws be examined for clarity of wording and deletion of archaic language.

Systems

In Rhode Island there are five interrelated library systems. They are neither consolidated nor federated. These five systems, which cover the state, have been organized around a regional library. There is no formal agreement made between the regional library and the member libraries which it serves. The governing body for the system is, by law, the regional library.

RECOMMENDATION:

Establish by legislation the existence of regional advisory councils as representatives of the people charged with securing a comprehensive program of library service within the region they represent.

RECOMMENDATION:

Member libraries within an interrelated library system enter into formal agreement with the regional library as to program of service and allocation of funds as they relate to established **standards and expressed goals for library service.**

RECOMMENDATION:

The State Department of Library Services provide planning support in the areas of programming, interlibrary loan, in-service training and staff development.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Department of State Library Services hold an open annual financial meeting to review the allocations and planned budgets for each of the interrelated systems.

RECOMMENDATION:

An annual audit of monies expended be made by the Department of State Library Services, and all financial information in regard to the interrelated library systems should be available to system-member libraries and the citizens of the region which the system serves.

---

Joan Arnold  
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Matthew Higgins  
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Dorothy Jackson

Rita Stein  
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## THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE "WHAT ELSE BESIDES BOOKS"? TASK FORCE

The report will show how Rhode Island schools and libraries are meeting the demand for informational, educational and recreational demands for non-print materials. It will also examine the structure for funding non-print materials on the state level. The Task Force presents its recommendations based on its examination of the status of non-print materials (including but not limited to films, video, filmstrips and slides, phonorecords and audio tapes, and microforms).

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR NON-PRINT MATERIALS IN RHODE ISLAND

#### I FILMS

Films are available to libraries and schools through two tax supported film libraries with parallel services that rarely overlap. The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative at the Warwick Public Library serves public, academic and special libraries and their patrons. The Rhode Island College Film Center primarily serves schools in the state. The following speaks to the roles of these film libraries.

#### Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative

The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative (RILFC) was founded in May 1967 through a \$10,000 grant from the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services (DSLS) to the Warwick Public Library for the establishment of a library film center for the state. Public libraries owning films pooled them in the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative in order that they might be able to share each other's film resources on a regular basis. From its collection of 51 films in the summer of 1967, the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative's collection has grown to its present 1400 films. The films in the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative collection are feature film classics and short films aimed both at capturing and presenting creative visual experiences, as well as serving as information sources. Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative membership includes 39 public libraries, 8 academic libraries, one special library and the Department of State Library Services.

The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative receives its funding from three sources: an annual grant from the Department of State Library Services (currently \$30,000), from assess-



ments paid by member public libraries that are based on their city or town's population (currently set at \$.03 per capita) and flat rate assessments paid by academic and special libraries (currently \$371.00).

The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative loans films to member libraries for shows in the libraries, and for loan to organized groups within cities and towns of member libraries free of charge. The films are also loaned to nursing homes, hospitals, special schools (such as the Ladd School) and correctional institutions throughout Rhode Island. Some libraries have outreach programs through which the library itself presents film programs to people in these types of institutions. In Fiscal 1978 (July 1, 1977-June 30, 1978) the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative circulated 18,099 films to a total of 444,298 people. These figures include the circulation of the Rhode Island Development Council films that are sent throughout the 50 states.

The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative, as the state library film center, is a cooperative venture among libraries; selection of films for the collection is carried out in a cooperative manner. The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative holds frequent viewing sessions for members to preview new films for purchase consideration. Films approved for purchase at these sessions are added to the collection when funds are available.

Other services offered by the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative include a film reference center for individuals, libraries and groups needing help in film study research, needing help in location of films for rental, or needing help in finding films on certain subjects. The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative also provides a consulting service to libraries programming films and on films as a medium of communication. The director is available for advice on audio-visual hardware (screens, projection equipment) and software (films, filmstrips, audio-cassettes). The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative director is also available, schedule permitting, as a guest lecturer on film as art for programs in libraries or for organizations interested in the lecture service. There is no charge for the service.

The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative's total budget is approximately \$63,000. Its budget for films is \$15,000. The \$15,000 must buy new films, replace damaged ones and buy duplicates of popular titles. The median cost of a twenty minute color film is \$350.00. Simple division shows it can

purchase 45 films a year. With a current turndown rate of 55% it is plain to see that the Film Cooperative is not coming close to meeting the demand put on it by the public.

American Library Association Standards (1974) call for a minimum film budget of \$30,000 for an area with the population and size of the State of Rhode Island. In the five years that have passed since those standards were published the cost of films has increased almost 25%. The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative needs a minimum of \$37,500 in its film budget to do its job correctly. This means that an increase of \$22,500 is needed immediately to provide the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative with enough money for films.

Besides financial constraints, another reason the Film Cooperative is not able to serve the public efficiently as possible is its complex administrative structure. The Department of State Library Services contracts with the Warwick Public Library for the administration of the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative. Additionally, an Executive Board composed of representatives of the member libraries oversees the operation. The director of the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative reports in some fashion to all three parties. Whenever one or two of the parties disagree over questions of policy the lines of authority are blurred.

The membership (the city and town libraries) has increased its membership payments for the past four fiscal years, but can no longer afford any more increases as their budgets are being trimmed on the local level. The Film Cooperative faces Fiscal 1980 (beginning July 1, 1979) with an anticipated film budget of approximately \$10,000. It anticipates a turndown rate somewhere around 70 to 75% by mid Fiscal 1980.

In order to gain the proper funding it needs, the Film Cooperative must approach the Department of State Library Services. As the Department has had budget guidelines to follow per order of the Governor over the past few years, the Film Cooperative has been given a lower priority than programs directly run by the Department. Since the personnel of the Film Cooperative are considered City of Warwick employees, the Film Cooperative must pay the City of Warwick union scale. Since the state has not given the Film Cooperative any more funds the film budget has been sacrificed to pay the personnel.

As a matter of last resort the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative has taken its case directly to the legislature for additional funding. Despite over 250 letters of support from organizations which rely on the Rhode Island Library Film



Cooperative's collection to the House Finance Committee, this attempt has had limited success since the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative does not have an independent institutional identity.

#### The Rhode Island College Film Center

The Rhode Island State Film Library was established in 1949. It was funded by the State Department of Education. In 1974, the Department of Education divested itself of operational functions of the film library and turned those responsibilities over to Rhode Island College. At that time the film library was renamed the Rhode Island College Film Center. The Audio-Visual Department assumed responsibility for over 2000 films that were mostly obsolete. The College committed large capital outlays to house the Film Center and to update the film collection but at a much reduced budget than was recommended in a study completed by Roy A. Frye of the College's Instructional Technology Department.

The State Department of Education transferred a supervisory technician and a secretary to the College but not a professional position to administer the Film Center. Later a professional was hired from the College's own personnel budget. No student help or other positions were transferred to the College from the Department of Education so the Film Center has never had the staff it needs to run efficiently.

Having never received the funding needed to purchase the films needed or to hire staff the Film Center has never been able to meet the demand of its patrons. The Film Center now attempts to provide significant film circulation to schools in the state as well as the Rhode Island College and other colleges in Rhode Island. For the first time in the thirty years the film library has been operating there is a system to provide confirmation, maintenance and on-time delivery of films but present booking statistics indicate the rate of turn-down is four "not available" to every one "available". In order to properly serve the schools and organizations the following is needed:

1. \$100,000 annually for film acquisitions through 1981.
2. Additional staff to circulate and ship films.

The Board of Regents approved a \$5.00 (per reel) fee effective July 1, 1979 as a means of providing the College with additional funds to update the film collection and to help defray the costs associated with the distribution of the films to the school districts.



The College originally had requested that this fee be implemented in September 1978, but the Regents delayed the implementation of the fee until July 1979 to allow the school districts to budget for this charge. The Regents feel that this nominal charge is essential if we expect the College to provide a worthwhile service to the school districts of the state.

There has been harsh opposition from school systems to this fee being imposed, basically because it is "morally wrong" to "double tax" and the very fiber of libraries is of "free service."

According to professional film organizations as well as studies undertaken by Rhode Island College, the State of Rhode Island should have access to 12,000 films through the State collections and access to many more through rental libraries. Efficiently circulating these State films is necessary to maximize the investment. We should be able to ship a given film twice weekly. (This would increase the current circulation rate six times). The additional staff, space, vehicles and materials would be minimal and the educational advantage would be enormous.

### Conclusion

Both the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative and the Rhode Island College Film Center are underfunded. Neither can do the job they are supposed to be doing because they simply do not have the necessary resources. Both are turning away large majorities of potential users. It is not as if they are ineffectual because they are wasteful, but because they are instructed to do a job without adequate funding or administrative commitments.

State funded film service in Rhode Island is no more than a token recognition that film is an educational, informational, and recreational tool. The demand for films in schools and from the general public is overwhelming but the state has done very little to meet the demand.

## II VIDEO

Television, the technology of video as most people know it, is found in 99% of the homes in America. Its usefulness in schools and libraries in terms of educational programming is well documented. Like film and other media, video allows a student to learn through immediate experiences. The cost of

video equipment, though, is high. Due to the high cost factor in purchasing and maintaining video equipment, many school systems throughout Rhode Island have been unable to utilize video to its full potential. Those school systems fortunate enough to have the equipment, the supplies, and the staff to incorporate video as a viable classroom vehicle are able to present:

1. student productions
2. a video storage library
3. analysis of television as a medium by students to determine its impact on the viewer (positively or negatively)
4. enhancing varied curriculums by means of taping student work i.e., drama, speech, and business advertising
5. assistance in sports coaching
6. off-air taping and playback

Many libraries around the country have made a commitment to use video to highlight local issues by producing programs, making equipment available to the public and by presenting professional productions in much the same manner as they program films. Some libraries in other states have been able to play a large role in the development of policy for cable television in their area. Libraries involved in cable development are truly blessed, for in such cases local and state governments recognize a library's role and importance in disseminating information. They see the library as the resource it actually is.

Rhode Island TV station WSBE (channel 36) has to be recognized as a resource to be tapped by Rhode Island schools and libraries. The station currently broadcasts curriculum oriented programs during the day and provides non-structured educational programming for the general public during the evening. If school and public libraries owned video taping equipment they could, in many cases, tape programs for use at times when individual teachers, students or patrons needed them. The simple availability of video resources would have a tremendous impact on the amount of education opportunities for students and the general public.

Only three public libraries in Rhode Island have video equipment. Several school systems have the equipment but the majority do not. If Rhode Island is to keep pace with schools and libraries in other states it must invest in video technology. At this time, however, Rhode Island libraries are in such a tight squeeze financially they cannot begin to think about video since many of them do not have adequate funds for books. This is particularly acute in some school libraries. On a day

to day basis video is hardly missed but in terms of a long run effect, students and library patrons are not receiving the kinds of services necessary to keep pace with people in other parts of the country.

### III FILMSTRIPS, SLIDES, TRANSPARENCIES

These three non-print materials are generally housed in schools and libraries for easy access. Their cost is low compared to film and video. Most libraries purchase filmstrips for use in children's programming. Slides and transparencies can be easily produced, when needed, by the library but the production equipment is not readily available. Even though costs are low, very few libraries and schools own enough of these materials to cover subject matter being covered in classes. As in the cases of film and video, public and school libraries have little or no funds to purchase these materials.

The Department of State Library Services offers media production training courses for librarians. There are now many well trained librarians in the state whose knowledge is not being used because the equipment they need to produce these media is not at hand.

### IV PHONORECORDS AND AUDIO-TAPES

Most medium and large libraries in the state loan phonorecords. By and large the phonorecords are musical recordings but many libraries have recorded plays, speeches, poems and lectures available. The Department of State Library Services administers the Regional Library for the Blind and Handicapped. Braille, large print, as well as talking books and periodicals on records and tapes are circulated from the Regional Library to the Blind and Handicapped. The Library of Congress provides these materials and equipment to play the talking books. The demand for the materials is high. While the Department of State Library Services does a good job of disseminating the materials, the Regional Library is understaffed and unable to keep up with the demand.

In the past five years there has been great growth in the use of audio-tapes. Whether in the reel to reel or cassette format this low cost medium has slowly made its way into libraries. Library users have not made great use of audio-tapes as they have of films, video, filmstrips, and slides but as more people are acquiring players for home use, this



situation is changing and demand for audio-tapes is increasing.

School libraries make more use of audio-tapes than public libraries. School librarians have been encouraging students to make use of the medium. There has been great success on the college level using audio-tapes as individual teaching tools. Often the tapes are used in conjunction with filmstrips or slides as teaching tools.

Both phonorecords and audio-tapes are not being used to the extent they could be in public and school libraries. Part of the reason for this is the lack of awareness of their uses by public and school librarians, and part of the reason is that funding for these types of materials is non-existent.

## V MICROFORMS

There are two types of microforms: microfilm and microfiche. They are non-print materials in that they are not printed on paper but they are print materials in that they are read. Libraries usually have backdated newspapers and periodicals on microforms to save space, for long time storage and to ensure the documents will be preserved. Microforms are used a great deal in research oriented libraries, although other types of libraries are now investing in them for the reasons cited above. Since many Rhode Island libraries are small and the state's history is long it is to their advantage to have materials available on microforms. Thirteen public libraries do have microforms available. This is a healthy sign. Ironically, print information in a non-print format receives attention before many non-print materials. Nevertheless, this task force has found that patrons want greater access to microforms.

## SUMMARY

In a society where all depend on information, the people's imperative is to have all types of communication tools at their disposal. The public need is for formats that are the most efficient and understandable for information use.

The demand for non-print materials in Rhode Island schools and libraries is greater than ever in 1979. Public and school libraries are attempting to be responsible to their patrons. Be it lack of awareness or different sets of priorities, Rhode Island officials on the state and local levels have failed to adequately fund non-print materials over the years. Non-print materials are made more widely available in most

parts of the country than in Rhode Island. Texas and New York are examples of states where regional media centers have thrived alongside of or as a part of libraries for the past 15 years.

Business and industry in Rhode Island use media extensively in their training and promotion programs simply because they are cost effective. The Rhode Island Department of Economic Development makes extensive use of slide presentations to lure prospective business to the state. They use visuals to communicate more efficiently and as effectively as print. Non-print's place in Rhode Island's libraries is long overdue.

The average student and taxpayer in Rhode Island is not receiving the library service necessary to compete with students, businessmen and the general public in many other areas of the country. If Rhode Island is to grow at a comparative and competitive rate on a par with other states it must invest in its libraries; and the libraries must place far more emphasis on non-print materials now and in the future.

The recommendations for action are sensible and realistic. The non-print needs of every citizen in the State of Rhode Island demand immediate action.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Non-print services shall be made available to all citizens of all ages and condition.
2. Libraries shall be responsible for meeting the informational needs of citizens by providing materials in an appropriate format.
3. Libraries shall provide a centralized pool of cultural resources to enable citizens to have a wider variety of media experiences than would be available solely from private resources.
4. As in the days of our forefathers, the sharing of central collections provides the greatest savings to individual citizens and organizations; therefore, the effectiveness, efforts, and efficiency of the successful print distribution by library systems, should be quickly and urgently applied to delivery of non-print services.

5. Currently, demand for film far exceeds the ability to supply it; therefore, in order to meet minimum requirements, (1) the film budget of the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative shall be increased by \$22,500 in the current year and by 10% in future years; and (2) the film budget of the Rhode Island College Film Center shall be increased by \$30,000 in the current year and by 10% in future years.
6. The Governor shall initiate and assure a high level of cooperation between schools and libraries.
7. The Rhode Island Department of Education and the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services shall establish one joint statewide resource center for non-print materials in fiscal year 1981.
8. The Rhode Island Department of Education and the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services shall establish a joint financial-assistance program to develop non-print material services by public, school, academic and special libraries.
9. Libraries and schools should be included in any State Plan for cable television.
10. The Governor shall appoint a Blue-Ribbon Citizen Commission to assess centralized non-print services in Rhode Island, to evaluate delivery to the user, and to project future demand; such Commission to report within 25 months of the establishment of the statewide resource center.

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## TASK FORCE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Good government requires effective citizen support and participation. Too often, however, citizens find it difficult to become properly informed in time to participate effectively. Libraries are the one place where information can be obtained conveniently. In order to improve access to government information through libraries, the Task Force recommends the following action.

### State and local government publications

A Rhode Island Documents Depository System should be established under the direction of the State Librarian, and the Library strengthened to enter into depository contracts with other libraries. Documents officers should be appointed from existing personnel in all state agencies to act as liaisons to the State Librarian and to deposit copies of state documents. An Official List of State Publications, indexed annually, should be distributed regularly by the RI Documents Distribution Center.

### Federal government publications

A regional depository would relieve other depository libraries of maintaining extensive retrospective documents collections. The federal depository library program should reimburse regional depositories for specific expenses. Rhode Island depositories should regularly compile holdings lists and should encourage use through increased visibility and public awareness of government resources.

### All government publications

All government documents produced at public expense should be systematically deposited in libraries according to clear priorities. Language and format should be straightforward, with data clearly referenced and available from government agencies. Printed materials of immediate local concern should be announced and distributed to libraries to aid public awareness.

The State Library is the legal depository for Rhode Island documents, but its collection is far from complete. Librarians, including the State Librarian, have studied the situation and issued Rhode Island Records and the Rhode Island Documents Depository System: Study and Recommendations in 1975. ALA has likewise formulated guidelines. These recommendations would not require a new and costly state agency, merely an expansion of the State Library's operations.

Further, Rhode Island lacks something which the U.S. Depository Library System allows: a regional depository with a full collection and the power to relieve smaller selective depositories of legal responsibility to preserve what they receive for all time. Such a depository would decrease duplication of outdated documentation, increase unique titles, and encourage cooperative projects.

The Task Force does not suggest extensive, duplicate holdings of all public documents in all libraries. What is needed is a systematic delegation of responsibility to provide information in a timely, convenient, and predictable manner.

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## TASK FORCE ON USING ORIGINAL RECORDS IN RHODE ISLAND

The state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations has been generating records since 1636. In spite of its significant place in American history, Rhode Island has one of the poorest archives and records programs in the nation. Part of the reason is that responsibility for state records<sup>1</sup> is divided between agencies in two departments - the State Records Center in the Department of Administration and the State Archives in the Secretary of State's office. Despite three studies to improve the situation<sup>2</sup>, none of their recommendations were implemented because the state has never allocated sufficient funds.

Original records are deteriorating both inside the state centers and out. (A statewide survey currently funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission will help locate the latter, but the state must provide staff and a facility to which they can be moved.) Rhode Islanders demanding access to state records are finding them to be less than public due to deterioration, loss, and arbitrary policy decisions.

Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the State Records Center and the State Archives be joined into a single administrative unit. A strong staff program would provide an experienced director and core staff with clearly defined authorities and

job descriptions. The staff should be empowered to assist town and city clerks in the handling of municipal records and the state be allowed to accept such records as gifts or permanent loans.

The state must provide appropriate physical facilities, preferably in a single location, that meet at least minimum standards for document conservation, management, and use. The state should further assure funding for completion of the records survey program presently being undertaken with funds from the NHPRC.

<sup>1</sup>State records are defined as records generated by all offices funded from the general treasury. All such records are public property.

<sup>2</sup>State Documents Project Committee. Rhode Island Records and the Rhode Island Documents Depository System: Study and Recommendations. Providence, 1975; John A. Humphrey. Library Cooperation: The Brown University Study of University-School-Community Coordination in the State of Rhode Island. Providence, 1963; Report of the Legislative Commission on Libraries to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Providence, 1964.

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## TASK FORCE ON SERVING THE INSTITUTIONALLY CONFINED

State supported institutions vary widely, and their libraries must fulfill the unique needs of each. In the past eleven years, libraries have become integral parts of the Adult Correctional Institution, Center General Hospital, Institute of Mental Health, Ladd Center, RI Training School, RI Veteran's Home, and Zambarano Memorial Hospital. Ideally, libraries provide opportunities for recreation, learning, contemplation, and social gathering; they establish links to the community through newspapers, speakers, and the dissemination of information on jobs and social services agencies. With these points in mind, the Task Force toured each facility and its library, and met with administrators.

The library of the ACI is in the developmental stage. Although DSLS staff and three URI library students provide service somewhat regularly, a major institution such as this



requires a full time professional librarian with adequate full and part time staff (including inmate clerks). A Central library should be developed at the High Security Facility with branches at Medium, Minimum, and the Awaiting Trial Buildings. Outreach services and small deposit collections must be established at the Drug Treatment Center, Work Release Cottage, and ACI Women's facilities. As with all the institutional libraries considered here, adequate grant and budget support is a necessity.

Center General Hospital is sadly lacking in library facilities (a tiny room in one of six buildings now serves all) and permanent professional staff. The hospital should develop formal ties with the Institute of Mental Health to make the latter's Patient Library the central Patient library for the Medical Center community. Satellite libraries would serve nonambulatory patients in other buildings. A core staff, including activity therapists, and a librarian with a bio-medical background, would meet the specific needs of patients.

The IMH has a large cheerful library area that includes a multi-purpose room for group activities. Resources run the gamut from books to A-V material; staff consists of a professional librarian, two clerks, and resident help, with the coordinating librarian supervising the Professional Library as well. Despite the rosy picture, greater use of the library should be encouraged through better communication, more hours, and the utilization of library resources in conjunction with the Patient Education program and video/television system.

Ninety percent of the residents at the Ladd Center are severely or profoundly retarded. All residents are served by a pleasant Media Center which aims to stimulate learning. The person now running the center has need of a full time assistant as well as staff to transport residents and carry out outreach programs. Hours should be extended, as with most institutional libraries. Finally, a professional librarian should be hired to develop professional, medical, and parent-guardian library services.

A large, bright room does not a library make at the RI Training School. In addition to securing grants, the school must make a long-term commitment to purchase books and other materials and to hire a professional school librarian.

The library at the RI Veteran's Home, a large, multi-purpose facility, is well-stocked and serviced by a person with a Library Techniques certificate. Programming is geared to the residents, and outside programs (such as AA) are welcome.

However, a full time clerk would greatly assist the librarian and would allow for evening and weekend hours. Outreach services to ward areas must also be considered.

A switch between the medical and patient libraries at Zambarano Memorial Hospital would be one solution to the latter's crowded condition. Currently only about eight wheelchair patients can fit in. The librarian (with a Library Techniques certificate) administers the diverse collection, shows films, and provides materials for a program for retarded children. If patients were hired to service the main patient library, the librarian would have more time for outreach and service to the small Danforth Building library. A librarian (MLS) should be hired to coordinate patient library services and to develop a professional library providing bio-medical information.

On the state level, these and other institutional libraries should expect guidance from DSLS in bringing services up to appropriate national standards. An institutional library network could be developed, with all video projects using compatible hardware/software formats.

Each institution must have a central patient library and, if fully state supported, be provided with a professional librarian (MLS) who would guide and develop professional/medical library services. A minimum of one full time para-professional and one full time clerk should be hired to assist the librarian, along with residents of the institution. Local college students are also a source of qualified part time help. The position of Coordinating Librarian should be included in any new Children and Youth Services Department.

The library should be a line item in the institution's budget. So as not to be dependent on outside funding, library materials and supplies ought to constitute 0.1% of the institution's total budget. 20% of state and federal funds allocated to DSLS which are earmarked for institutional library services, or \$25,000 (whichever is greater), should be available for grants and library development. Grants should be awarded on a competitive basis where need is greatest, and should require matching funds from the institutions. In the quest for federal funds, workshops in grant writing should be conducted.

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## TASK FORCE ON LIBRARY SERVICES TO CHILDREN

The position paper on Services to children is divided into two areas: Pre-school and school age children, with the strongest recommendation being to upgrade and update School Library Standards. The entire task force was in complete agreement as to the issues and recommendations and had the final version of the paper written by those with the most expertise in each area.

### Statement from the Sub-committee on Services to Children in School Libraries

With quality media programs, schools can offer children exciting and rewarding experiences in both instructional and recreational areas. The services provided by school library/media centers are designed to assist learners to grow in their ability to find, evaluate, and apply information that will help them to function fully and effectively in today's complex society.

Through the use of books and audiovisual materials students will acquire and strengthen their skills in reading, observing, listening and communicating ideas. In addition, the orientation and instructional programs offered by school library/media centers teach students how to use informational resources during their school years and in their adult life.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to achieve these goals, it is suggested that the Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services examine the conditions existing in school libraries in Rhode Island today with a view toward making recommendations in the following areas:

1. The need to upgrade and update the present School Library Standards for Rhode Island, first promulgated in 1963 with no further update - as follows:
  - A. Increase in recommended annual expenditures for library books, to compensate for greatly increased costs due to inflation since 1963. In addition, the recommended annual expenditures for supplementary materials, i.e., newspapers, encyclopedias, dictionaries, almanacs, atlases, periodicals, pamphlets, and professional books should also be increased because of higher costs today.
  - B. Expansion of hours of service per school of professional librarian to increase the amount and quality of services to students and teachers.



- C. Expansion of the budget to include expenditures for audiovisual materials and equipment to support curriculum needs and strengthen media center services.
  - D. Addition of clerical and paraprofessional help at all levels so that the professional librarian, relieved of clerical duties, can instruct students in research skills, provide guidance in reading, and consult with faculty in program and collection development.
2. The need to centralize and coordinate services in each school district under the direction of a school library/media supervisor so that effective planning and implementation of school media programs on a system-wide basis can take place.
  3. The need for closer cooperation among all types of libraries: public, school, private, and academic to work together for the improvement of library services in all areas and at all levels.
    - A. Establish a joint advisory committee of representatives from the Boards of Trustees of the public libraries and the school committees of each city and town, a professional librarian from each type of library, and a member from the community at large. This committee would study the needs, goals, and objectives of each type of library and whatever constraints might exist in meeting those goals and objectives.
  4. The need for continued support of federal funding for school library resources such as provided in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV-B, to supplement and enrich school media center programs.

Statement from the Sub-committee on Services to Children of Pre-School Age

In discussing library services to the pre-school age child, it goes without saying that one is dealing with public library services, since it is this type of library to which children of this age would have access. And it must also be understood that pre-school services of necessity involve the parent (or at least some adult responsible for the young child). Since habits in language and in development toward reading are cemented before a child enters elementary school, use of the library is a way for parent and child to explore and share this kind of activity and enjoyment.

Children's libraries and the services they provide (such as an attractive play area, picture book bins, story hours, and film programs) aim to develop reading readiness, encourage

listening skills, build language and comprehension, encourage sociability and working together, and help children to feel welcome and at ease in "their" library. And just as importantly, these programs and services combat the passive medium of television, which stifles the natural creativity and imagination of children. By using the library and by sharing this experience with a parent, the child becomes a chooser of information and culture rather than simply a receiver. He actually becomes involved in his own self-development.

Most public libraries recognize and share these aims and goals in service to young children to the degree that limited budgets (and often insufficient staffing) allow. In light of this, the Task Force on Pre-School Age Children makes the following recommendations:

1) That professionally designed publicity for libraries be made a top priority. Pamphlets, newsletters, posters, radio and TV public service spots can reach the non-user in ways that library staff, usually untrained in public relations know-how, cannot. A library has to reach the parent before it can reach the very young child. The best pre-school programs and services in the world are ineffective if the people who could benefit by them are not aware that their library offers them.

2) Libraries need to take advantage of the best of modern educational technology: film audio and video cassettes, book/record kits, and so on. Experts in education agree that children learn from a variety of media, non-print as well as printed matter. Not every child is book-oriented, and libraries need to reach and inform children in as many ways as possible. Because non-print technology is so costly, cooperative networks could be set up whereby each of the larger public libraries in a given geographic area could choose one non-print medium and specialize by purchasing materials extensively for that particular medium. By specialization and sharing, a variety of media would thus be made accessible to all children in the area.

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## TASK FORCE ON SERVING THE ELDERLY AND HOMEBOUND

The elderly in Rhode Island are a vital segment of the total population of the State, both socially and politically. The 1978 projections of the Planning Research Unit of the RI Department of Elderly Affairs are as follows:

		male	female
65+	126,495	50,340	76,155
60+	174,825	72,134	102,691

Compared to an overall state population of 931,208 (Bureau of Census, 1975), older Rhode Islanders represent a sizeable portion of the community.

There has been growing interest over the past decade in the special needs and problems over age sixty-five. Older Americans are speaking out for their rights and those responsible for serving the needs of the elderly are listening. The impact is being felt at the national level on down to the local community.

What is the current state of library service to the elderly in Rhode Island? The following information is taken from a survey of library services in Rhode Island undertaken by the RI Library Association Outreach Committee in June, 1978.

The most visible service offered by most libraries in the state is the provision of materials, namely large print books. Some libraries purchase their own, but a great many borrow from the collection at the RI Department of State Library Services. Not as generally available are large print magazines, newspapers, crossword puzzles, and foreign language materials.

One way to serve elderly members of the community is for the library to reach out to those unable to make direct use of the library building because of health or transportation related limitations. In this way library staff members visit nursing homes, senior centers, meal sites, and elderly housing units, as well as individuals. The survey revealed the following information about outreach services across the state.

Nursing homes in these communities are served by the public library. It should be noted that in multi-library towns the responsibility for service is handled by the central library or one of the branches.

Central Falls	Pawtucket
Coventry	Providence **
Cranston	North Scituate
Cumberland	Smithfield
East Greenwich	South Kingstown
Exeter	Warren
Johnston	Warwick
Middletown	West Warwick
Newport	Westerly
North Kingstown	Woonsocket
East Providence	



\*\* The Home Services position at the Providence Public Library has been cut because of financial difficulties so that services have been cancelled. At this time two of the branches are serving nearby nursing homes.

The level of service varies among communities. Materials on loan include books, large print books, jigsaw puzzles, crossword puzzles, records, and films. Libraries in 11 communities provide film programs at the nursing home. Visits are conducted by library staff members through personal contact with nursing home residents in 17 communities. Deposit collections are maintained in 10 towns. For the most part, staff members travel alone to the nursing homes. In Cranston and Coventry book vans carry the materials to the homes. The use of volunteers was cited in only one community.

The following lists indicate the communities in which senior centers, meal sites, and elderly housing units are served.

Senior Centers

Central Falls  
Coventry  
Cranston  
East Providence  
Newport  
North Kingstown  
North Providence

Pawtucket  
Portsmouth  
Providence  
Smithfield  
South Kingstown  
Tiverton  
Warwick

Meal Sites

Pawtucket  
Providence (Fox Point)  
Warwick

Housing Units

Burrillville  
Central Falls  
Coventry  
East Providence  
Jamestown  
Newport  
North Providence

Pawtucket  
Providence (South Providence)  
Warren  
Warwick  
West Warwick  
Westerly

The services offered are generally loan of books and films.

It should be noted that meal sites are often located at senior centers. Also, not all communities have the above mentioned facilities.

Service to the homebound is provided in the following communities:

Barrington	Johnston	Smithfield
Central Falls	Lincoln	South Kingstown
Charlestown	Middletown	Tiverton
Coventry	Narragansett	Warwick
Cranston	New Shoreham	West Warwick
Cumberland	Newport	Westerly
East Greenwich	North Kingstown	
East Providence	Pawtucket	
Exeter	Portsmouth	
Harmony	Richmond	
Jamestown	Scituate	

Although the homebound in many communities of Rhode Island are served by the local public library, this program of service is a regular feature in only 12 libraries, and in only 9 libraries is there a staff member responsible for the service. In most libraries the service is provided upon demand and it is the Librarian who makes the visit. In general the service is directed to adults; however, 9 libraries also include children. In several libraries this program is provided in cooperation with community groups such as Junior Women's Club and Meals on Wheels. The use of volunteers to deliver the books was indicated by 2 libraries.

Directly related to service to the homebound are the results of a study by the Department of Elderly Affairs, done in July, 1976. Included in this survey of needs of the elderly was a question to establish the priority for residential library service (bringing homebound elderly persons library materials). Residential library service was deemed a top priority in these communities:

South Kingstown	Scituate
Central Falls	Pawtucket
North Kingstown	North Providence
Cumberland	Richmond
Woonsocket	Providence (for 6 neighborhoods)
Exeter	

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Task Force on Serving the Elderly and Homebound, after

consideration of the current level of services in the State, and from discussion with elderly persons from around the State makes the following recommendations for library service to the elderly and homebound:

1. INFORMATION The elderly have a great need for information on services available to them. Libraries should have this information, and should make it readily available. Better publicity and public relations are mandatory for libraries, on both state and local levels, since most people do not know what is already available to them at the library. To further spread this information, there should be greater cooperation between agencies serving the elderly and libraries at both state and local levels. This should begin with greater cooperation between the Department of State Library Services and the Department of Elderly Affairs, and both of these agencies should funnel information to the local agencies.

2. TRANSPORTATION Transportation is a major problem for the elderly. Both mass transit and transportation for the elderly should make stops at libraries.

3. OUTREACH Every public library should have an outreach person on the staff. Volunteers should be used where allowed. These people should take materials and information directly into homes, and should be particularly knowledgeable about services available to the elderly. They should also provide service to senior centers and clubs, meal sites, elderly housing, and nursing homes.

4. MATERIALS Library materials needed by the elderly include the daily paper, since many can no longer afford it, large print books, which should continue to be purchased, both at state and local levels, and magnifying glasses. The talking books program should receive continued support, since it is needed by so many of the elderly and homebound.

5. BOOKS BY MAIL A books by mail program should be made available to the homebound. The free mailing privilege should be used to its fullest extent for those who are blind, visually impaired, or physically handicapped. Federal law should be changed to allow more materials to be mailed free to the homebound. (Presently, only large print books may be mailed free to those who cannot read smaller print.)

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## REPORT OF THE YOUNG ADULT TASK FORCE

### Proposals on library services for Young Adults in Rhode Island

Whereas approximately 20% of the population of Rhode Island are Young Adults between the ages of 12 and 17; and

Whereas 66.5% of 593 students surveyed recommended changes in library service to Young Adults; and

Whereas the Young Adult Round Table as the only continuing professional voice for Young Adult Services in the State believes that there exists a great lack in library service to Young Adults; and

Whereas in the State of Rhode Island there exists no one whose job it is to promote and coordinate Young Adult Services at the Regional or State level:

Therefore be it resolved that the Young Adult Task Force believes that these problems could be remedied by the following proposals:

- I. The Department of Education be urged to fill the vacant position of the Coordinator of School Library Services.
- II. The Department of State Library Services should create a position of Supervisor of Young Adult Services and further,
- III. Until there exists a Supervisor of Young Adult Services that the Supervisor of Adult Services be responsible for Young Adult Services.

These initial statements and resolved proposals are documented in the position paper which follows.

### What is a Young Adult?

Young people are emotionally aware, intense and not always sure how to handle themselves and the situations they face. Adolescence, as a time of the unexpected, the flexible and the often unpredictable, has a bearing on what libraries do or DO NOT DO in providing service.

Young Adults are unique, beyond capture by words. The library could, through its materials and services, offer an opportunity as unique as the Young Adult. Because it exerts no pressure of marks and reports, does not rely on competitive techniques, is not overscheduled or over-organized and demands little of the Young Adult except her/his self-fulfillment, the library is the last stand of the individual where the inner ear and eye can be opened.

The implication for libraries is quite obvious and if we don't start now it may soon be too late. Young Adult Services should exist because Young Adults exist.

### The Young Adult Round Table

The Young Adult Round Table was organized in the Spring of 1976 by the Supervisor of Adult Services at the Department of State Library Services. The Round Table is composed of librarians and support staff who share a concern for the interests and reading materials of the young adult.

### Young Adult Services in Rhode Island

Out of 62 public libraries responding in REACH: A DIRECTORY, compiled by the Rhode Island Library Association Outreach Committee, Young Adult services and materials were as follows:

46 libraries had Young Adult Collections.	74.2%
21 libraries had a Young Adult room or area.	33.9%
2 libraries had a Young Adult Librarian.	3.2%
14 libraries had Young Adult Programs.	22.6%

These same 62 libraries, however, reported the following figures for children and adult programs:

57 libraries had Children's Programs.	91.9%
39 libraries had Adult Programs.	62.9%

### Conclusion

Rhode Island should strive towards an ideal which is represented in the New Jersey Guidelines in serving the Young Adults of this State. The Young Adult Task Force recommends the following actions which would help make this ideal a reality.

1. On the local level, individual library boards should appoint a Young Adult Trustee or a Young Adult Advisor to the Board. Young Adult materials should be included in book selection policies, and should represent a defined proportion of the book budget.
2. On the Regional level, a second professional should be added to the regional office to increase cooperation on all levels of library service, especially on the Young Adult level.
3. On the State level, we have made our resolved proposals for two positions which would be responsible for Young Adult Library Service: a Supervisor of Young Adult Services at the Department of State Library Services and a Coordinator of School Libraries at the Department of Education. The Task Force believes that these two positions should work together in cooperative efforts between school and public libraries and for the promotion of Young Adult Service in the State of Rhode Island.

4. On the National level, those States which are not serving Young Adults should be identified. Those States which are in need of funds for cooperative efforts between school and public libraries should be addressed. Young Adults are our future and libraries should strive to serve them and to promote open and equal access to all materials for them.

It is the hope of the Young Adult Task Force that the delegates to the Rhode Island Governor's Conference will realize that public and school libraries have a crucial and meaningful contribution to make to youth and that the necessary staff and services provided through funding to serve the Young Adults will become a reality in the State of Rhode Island.

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## TASK FORCE REPORT ON INFORMING THE PUBLIC ABOUT LIBRARY SERVICE AND ITS PROBLEMS

There are two major public relations problems that libraries encounter: the image of libraries and the image of librarians. Concerning the image of libraries, the concept of libraries competing and/or cooperating with television was discussed. It was decided that rather than seeing libraries as competition to television and spending a great deal of time and effort in working against television, libraries should cooperate with television in getting the library message across to the public. We should consider attaching libraries to what is valued by society and be flexible enough to change with society as its values change or are modified. Libraries, in this way, may be able to make libraries relate to people better and make people more interested in visiting and using libraries. There was considerable discussion by the task force on the image of the librarian, and the conclusion was that there must be more work done in the area of informing the public about what a librarian is and what a librarian does; additionally, the education of a librarian should be stressed so that the public knows what is involved in becoming a librarian.



Discussion continued on the subject of whether or not libraries, in their desire to attract more patrons, are spreading themselves too thin by sponsoring programs that do not relate directly to library service. This situation was discussed in view of the limitations put on budgets now and in view of setting priorities for a public relations campaign. The concern is that often programs are not handled well because of limits of staff and time. If programs are to be held, they should be done well or not at all. The concept of cooperating with other agencies to provide programs was supported by the entire task force.

The unanimous decision of this task force is that the most important and necessary result of its work is that a professional public relations person or agency should be retained to promote libraries and librarians in Rhode Island. There is no question in the minds of the members of this task force that without a professional in this area, libraries will continue to be underfunded and underutilized by all citizens.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. That a concentrated publicity campaign for all types of libraries should be carried out by a professional public relations person or agency hired at the state level.
- II. That the public relations campaign revolve around four points:
  - a. Information and books are FREE at your library.
  - b. Highly educated and trained professionals are ready to serve you free of charge at your library.
  - c. Professionals can devote more time to vital areas of service if materials are returned on time.
  - d. Positive approach to problem of stolen and mutilated materials.
- III. That standards of certification of librarians be developed to assure the public that certain criteria are met.
- IV. That the public relations person or agency report to an 8 person advisory board comprised of two representatives from each type of library: academic, public, school, and special.
- V. That each library be assessed a proportionate amount to pay the salary involved in retaining a professional public relations person or agency.

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## TASK FORCE ON SHARING RESOURCES

### Resource Sharing

Resource sharing involves formal or informal arrangements between libraries and/or other agencies serving people other than their immediate constituency. The services offered may engender a wide spectrum of activities from (a) exchanging books, magazines, and audio-visual materials to fill specific requests or on a general long term basis to (b) pooling funds, staff, equipment, space, ideas, or other assets to serve a larger number of people or improve quality of service to (c) serving everyone on the same basis regardless of whether or not they live or work under the library's immediate jurisdiction.

### EXISTING RHODE ISLAND RESOURCE SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

#### Rhode Island Interrelated Library System Today

The primary concern of all libraries is service to their users whether it be the company employee in an industrial library, the scholar or student in a university library or the neighborhood child, housewife or retired person in a public library.

People in Rhode Island are fortunate, because a state law enacted in 1964 declared "it to be the policy of this state to coordinate on a cooperative basis the resources of academic, free public, school and special libraries to meet the expanding needs of all citizens..."

This means in practical effect that state and federal money has been spent for this purpose so that every citizen of Rhode Island, no matter where he lives in the state, has access to all libraries in the state through his own public library or any library he might be affiliated with.

Books, magazines, answers to questions not found at the local library are forwarded to regional libraries, to Providence Public Library, to college or special libraries or out-of-state libraries and the resulting materials delivered back to the original library requesting them. Five drivers, one in each Rhode Island region deliver materials to libraries, often on a daily basis.

State-wide or regional workshops are held on every conceivable subject to encourage libraries to improve their services to people. Librarians themselves get together often at Library Association or special committee meetings to address problems together. The small size of Rhode Island makes this easy to do.

### Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative

The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative, with its headquarters at the Warwick Public Library, lends 16mm films to public, college, and special libraries, as well as various organizations and agencies paying an assessment for such service. These libraries, organizations, and agencies, in turn, offer films free of charge to organized groups among their patrons. The collection covers a wide range of information and cultural subjects for all age groups with emphasis on films which offer a creative experience. The films are not textbook or classroom materials and are not intended for use as teaching materials.

### Consortium of Rhode Island Academic and Research Libraries (CRIARL)

At the initiative of the then Rhode Island Commissioner of Education, Fred Burke, representatives of the major academic and research libraries were called together in the early 1970's to discuss and promote mutual assistance and cooperation. One of the first fruits which attended the creation of CRIARL was an awareness of mutual problems. One of the first positive actions was a liberalization of the rules governing use of member libraries so that users in the state gained wider access to the collections. Interlibrary loan requests for undergraduates were honored under specified conditions by CRIARL members. Other cooperative endeavors included notification of expensive acquisitions, a state documents task force and a union serials list - the latter being in the final stages of preparation.

### Special Library Association

The Rhode Island Chapter Special Library Association is in its second year. They are currently in the process of formalizing relationships between the members to provide a basis for cooperative action. At the present, sharing between these libraries is on an informal basis with personal contact between the librarians an important aspect of the process. There is an internal directory which gives the members an overview of the collections of the other libraries and helps them in deciding whether or not to call on another library for information. Many of the libraries are not open to loan to other members: they are in-house collections only. Among the libraries which make some of their resources available to the public are the academic libraries and the Naval War College Library.

### Association of Rhode Island Health Sciences Librarians (ARIHSL)

The Association of Rhode Island Health Sciences Librarians has been in existence for more than 25 years, though only formally organized since 1976. The major resource sharing activity is in the area of interlibrary loan and photocopying. ARIHSL publishes a Periodical Union List, ( a book listing which library owns



which periodicals) to make the loan process easier. If the request is for a book the librarian will call libraries which specialize in that field. All member libraries have access to the Brown Sciences Library, the Regional Medical Library at Harvard and the National Library of Medicine.

Elliott Andrews  
Constance Cameron  
Dorothy Gleisner  
Jacquelyn Lamoureux  
Virginia Miller

---

Mary E. Siiro  
Ellen Spilka  
Joanne Tattersall  
Sydney Wright

## POSITION PAPER

### THE ROLE OF RHODE ISLAND'S ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES IN THE PROVISION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN THE STATE

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY:

*Consortium of Rhode Island Academic and Research Libraries*

Rhode Island's public and private academic and research libraries perform a unique and important role in the provision of library and information services in the state. These libraries acquire and maintain extensive general and specialized information materials and services to support the educational and research activities of their parent institutions, and have amassed in the process a combined information resource of over 6 million volumes. These 6 million volumes complement the 2-1/4 million volumes available in the state's public libraries and are accessible to Rhode Island citizens through the state's interlibrary loan system, in which seven academic and research libraries serve as Special Resource Centers.

The importance of these resources to students of all ages pursuing courses and careers in higher education and to the citizenry at large makes it imperative that the capacity of the academic and research libraries to provide resources and services be preserved and strengthened. Under the impact of inflation, however, each library faces the threat of curtailment of its services to its primary clientele as well as to the larger community of Rhode Island citizens. Each year academic and research libraries acquire a smaller and smaller percentage of the total usable product of the publishing and information

industries. The vision of new and expanded services to the broader community dims.

In a positive response to this worsening situation, the academic and research libraries convened in 1972 the Consortium of Rhode Island Academic and Research Libraries (CRIARL). Current members of CRIARL are Barrington College, Brown University, Bryant College, Providence College, Providence Public Library, Rhode Island College, Rhode Island Junior College, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island School of Design, Roger Williams College, Salve Regina, The Newport College of Design, United States Naval War College and University of Rhode Island. The Consortium has met continuously since 1972 to plan cooperative ventures leading to improved library services for the state's academic and research institutions and for the general Rhode Island community as well.

Cooperative projects currently underway include improved interlibrary loan service among CRIARL institutions, featuring expanded service to undergraduate students who are often excluded from traditional intercollegiate borrowing and lending programs. Another cooperative feature is borrowing privileges for faculty and staff at all member libraries.

The Consortium has also taken initiative in producing and funding a comprehensive study of the state's documents and archives programs. The initial report suggested ways in which the state could improve distribution of state documents and care of its archives and records.

So that member libraries need not spend money on expensive publications recently purchased by another consortium member, CRIARL has established a cooperative acquisitions program. Major purchases are reported monthly to consortium members.

Still in the development stage is creation of a union list of serials. Such a list will make information about periodicals and serials held by each member library available to all consortium members and to the general public who can borrow them through the state's interlibrary loan system.

These activities represent only a small part of the potential that exists for increased cooperation which means, in turn, increased service to Rhode Island library users. Among CRIARL's goals for the future are:

1. Completing a union list of serials.
2. Creating a computer based union catalog of library materials in all CRIARL libraries.
3. Publishing a statewide directory of CRIARL special



- collections and services.
4. Improving cooperation between CRIARL libraries and the Department of State Library Services.
  5. Providing increased interlibrary loan service through a daily courier system.
  6. Improving the cooperative acquisitions program to reduce duplicate purchases of expensive publications.
  7. Establishing a comprehensive regional depository for federal documents and improving the state document distribution system.
  8. Acquiring a common storage facility for little used materials in order to postpone expensive library expansion programs.
  9. Securing equipment for a centralized computer search service which would be available to academic, special and public libraries.
  10. Connecting CRIARL library computer data bases into a network servicing state information needs and eventually becoming part of a national library network.
  11. Securing financial assistance to enable small institutions to participate in and contribute to cooperative library enterprises.
  12. Promoting cooperative cataloging among CRIARL libraries to utilize special expertise and improve library service at a minimum cost.
  13. Hiring a coordinator of CRIARL services to organize a continuous program of cooperative services among CRIARL institutions and with public and special libraries in Rhode Island.

With rising costs and increasing demands for library services, libraries have no choice but to cooperate. In most cases, cooperation provides increased or better services than individual efforts. Indeed, existing services will deteriorate without some form of cooperative effort.

Cooperation, however, is not free of costs either in money or in staff time. To make cooperation work efficiently and effectively, a full time coordinator is needed to coordinate cooperative efforts and to secure federal and private funds. Although CRIARL libraries have established a basis for cooperation by continuing communication among academic and research library directors, a single dedicated staff person is needed to find ways to implement proposed cooperative programs. The collections of Rhode Island's academic and research libraries constitute one of the state's richest educational resources. Like any resource, it requires money and effort to maintain. A state investment in improving cooperative activities among its academic and research libraries will bring rewards for all Rhode Islanders.



In addition to state support, the federal role in supporting academic and research libraries must be maintained and increased. Proposals currently before the Congress to restrict or diminish federal support (Title II of the Higher Education Act) would have a serious adverse impact on Rhode Island academic and research libraries.

We therefore propose the following resolutions:

First, that the state assist in funding cooperative efforts among Rhode Island academic and research libraries.

That for fiscal year 1980/81, the state provide \$40,000 to fund a position for a coordinator of services for the Consortium of Rhode Island Academic and Research Libraries with secretarial help and operating funds included in the proposed sum. This sum should be provided as a direct grant to CRIARL through the Rhode Island Department of Education, the agency responsible for higher education. This appropriation would complement funds presently distributed by the Department of State Library Services to those academic libraries designated as Special Resource Centers in the Rhode Island Interrelated Library System.

Second, that Titles II-A and II-C of the Higher Education Act be continued and that Title II-A in particular be funded at a level which would allow reactivation of both the supplemental and special purpose grant programs.

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## RI GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

At the February meeting of the Steering Committee for the Governor's Conference, Linda Cranston, Chairperson for the Conference Organization Committee, reported on the Logistics of the Conference. The draft program was presented and discussed.

The workshop sessions are being planned in conjunction with the Issues and Problems Committee. Membership for the Resolution Committee and Election Committee, as well as the Facilitators, Resource Persons, Recorders and Parliamentarians, was discussed.

The next meeting for the Steering Committee will be March 19, at DSLS.

Respectfully submitted,

Roberta A. E. Cairns, RILA Representative  
to the Governor's Conference  
Steering Committee



## ON TO CHICAGO IN 1980??

*by Nadine Baer, ALA Councillor*

Will we or will we not have our Midwinter meeting in Chicago in 1980? This was still the question after four sessions of ALA's Council. Only you as an ALA member can help with the decision.

It all began at orientation on Monday morning when the ERA and the fact that Illinois has still not passed the amendment was stated. The pros and cons of breaking our present contract with the Palmer House vs. ALA's principles surfaced. We were informed that ALA's lawyers would arrive in Washington as soon as O'Hare airport was open. All legal implications of the existing 3 yr. contract (1978-1980) would be explained by them. Council members requested that copies of all available documentation pertaining to the contract be distributed to us at our first official meeting. All knew that as soon as Pres. Shank asked for the adoption of the agenda at the first meeting the possibility of changing the 1980 meeting would appear as a priority. It did! As time progressed lawyers commented on the possibility of a lawsuit for breach of contract, the treasurer presented the financial picture, members became concerned with the principles of ALA, a definition of what legally constitutes nonperformance was necessary and politicking occurred. We soon had the feeling that we were going to face a roll call vote. We did and the vote was tied 70-70, with one abstention. President Shank voted NOT to go to Chicago. Within hours a petition was circulating for a mail vote by the membership.

At the Council's last session an attempt was made to get the item back onto the floor but to no avail. The mechanism for polling the membership on this issue was set up.

An experimental accountability system for Council members' voting was tried out to see if it was a feasible method. Time will tell.

Another item on the agenda that caused emotions to get out of hand for a short time was the relationship of the Freedom To Read Foundation to ALA. Unfortunately a Council member used the word "investigate" in making a motion concerning the relationship. Tempers flew but the mover of the motion realized that what she needed was merely a good explanation of the relationship.

The midwinter meeting is the time for Council to transact the necessary financial business, accept reports, and elect members to committees and to the Executive Board. All was

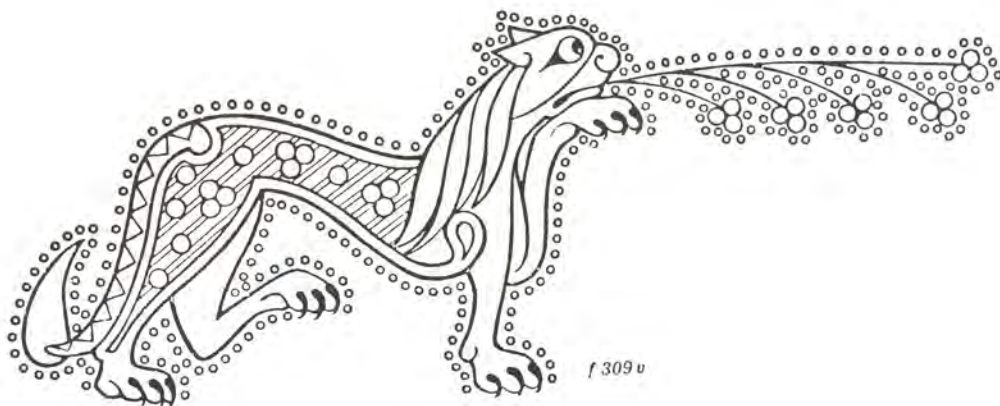


accomplished. The eligibility of E.J. Josey to run for the Executive Board appeared as though it was going to be a problem since it was necessary for a vacancy to be filled immediately. A Council member must serve one year of his term to be eligible for election to the Executive Board. Mr. Josey had not served a full year of his current term. He was allowed to run and was elected with enough votes to fill one of the terms expiring in June. Ella Yates was elected to fill the other full term and Brooke Sheldon the unexpired term.

So many programs were offered that choice became difficult. Naturally being in Washington the Legislation Committee used its time to advantage, as did the Ad Hoc Copyright Subcommittee and the Government Documents Round Table. The Library of Congress, USBE and the Government Printing Office opened their doors for tours.

No ALA in Washington would be complete without a gala reception at the Library of Congress. LC and Brodart certainly made us stop and realize how privileged we are to have such an institution. The visit made me proud of my heritage. Unfortunately the acoustics at LC are not the best so I know that many missed the announcement by Joseph Duffy, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, concerning the fact that two million dollars has been appropriated for 1979 for the Public Library Program. Any public library is allowed to apply for a grant if the audience is the adult public.

ALA still realizes that it must improve its relationship with its chapters. We can help ALA and ALA can help us. As your representative I need suggestions to present at the Chapter Council meeting in Dallas. Any suggestions?





PROGRAM FOR THE SECOND ANNUAL GATHERING OF  
ALUMNI AND FRIENDS

GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL, UNIV. OF RI



Date: Saturday, April 21, 1979  
Place: University of Rhode Island Memorial Union

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 9:00 - 9:30   | Coffee and Registration  |
| 9:30 - 10:00  | Greetings<br>State of the GLS - Dr. Bernard Schlessinger, Dean   |
| 10:00 - 11:00 | "A Long Look at Lean Years Ahead"<br>Dr. Peggy Sullivan, Assistant Commissioner for<br>Extension Services, Chicago Public Library.<br>Dr. Sullivan is one of the candidates this<br>year for President-elect of the American Library<br>Association. |
| 11:00 - 11:30 | Question and Answer Period   |
| 11:45 - 12:45 | Lunch and Conversation<br>During lunch, the recipient of the 1979 GLS<br>Alumnus Award will be announced.  |
| 1:00 - 2:00   | Small discussion groups, by type of library,<br>will discuss the funding issues raised by Dr.<br>Sullivan. The groups will be led by faculty<br>and Officers of the Student/Alumni Association   |
| 2:00 - 2:45   | Brief reports by Discussion Group Leaders  |
| 3:00 - 4:00   | Initiation of New Members to Beta Phi Mu   |
| 4:00          | Wine and cheese reception at Rodman Hall   |

Registration:

\$15.00

(\$10.00 for students and unemployed librarians)



# CALENDAR

*The RILA Calendar is maintained by RILA's Continuing Education Committee. If you have a date for any event of library/media interest, please telephone it to Pat Bisshopp, 438-9500, or mail it to her at Meeting Street School, 667 Waterman Ave., E. Providence, RI 02914. All meetings listed here are open to interested members of the library community, except as noted.*

- |      |       |  |
|------|-------|--|
| Mar. | 19    | Young Adult Round Table. "The Holocaust in Adolescent Literature." S. Kingstown Jr. High School.   |
| Mar. | 23    | RI Adult Education Association Conference; "Adult Development: Alternatives Unlimited"; Johnson and Wales College; Registration fees - \$5.00 for members, \$6.00 for non-members; Marylou Mancini, 725-5554.  |
| Mar. | 26-27 | Rhode Island Educational Media Association (RIEMA) 6th Annual Conference. Cranston Hilton.   |
| Mar. | 29    | Special Libraries Association meeting. Speaker: John Linford, NELINET. 7-9 p.m., Department of State Library Services. For information, call John Stanley, 863-2146.   |
| Apr. | 1-7   | NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK  |
| Apr. | 2     | "Designing Libraries for Children," North Kingstown Free Library, 9:00 a.m.  |
| Apr. | 4     | "The Young Adult Librarian in Rhode Island," Young Adult Round Table, William Hall Free Library, Cranston, 9:30 a.m.   |
| Apr. | 4     | "NTIS: The Central Information and Distribution Source for Federally Funded Research Results," speaker Ted Ryerson, GLS Colloquium, URI Memorial Union, Room 322, Kingston Campus, 1:30 p.m.                   |
| Apr. | 6-8   | RI Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, Biltmore Hotel, Providence.  |
| Apr. | 9     | NELINET Government Documents Task Group Workshop: "Problems of Access to Information from the Federal Government." University of Lowell, Lowell MA. Registration: \$20.00. Contact David C. Heisser, Documents |

- Librarian, Tufts University Library,  
Medford MA 02155. 617-628-5000 ext. 388.
- Apr. 19 RILA Executive Board Meeting, Rockefeller  
Library, Brown University. 2:00 p.m.
- Apr. 21 GLS Annual Gathering (see p.45)
- Apr. 24-26 Connecticut Library Association Annual  
Conference, Sheraton-Norwich CT. Write  
to: Alexa Kirkwood, Weed Branch Library,  
1143 Hope St., Stamford CT 06907.
- Apr. 26 Special Libraries Association meeting.
- May 9 Reading is Fundamental Workshop, book  
distribution program for children (also  
for library collections) 9a.m. - 12 noon.  
Sponsored by RI Department of Education,  
Right to Read Office, Title IV-B.  
For information, call: Rita Stein, 277-2617.
- Nov. 5-6 RILA Annual Conference, Sheraton Islander,  
Newport.

## RILA•SRRT HOTLINE

*The RILA Bulletin* editors ask local library employers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut to send us news of upcoming openings at any level in their libraries. There is no advertising fee. Write or call Barbara Cohen, Adams Library, Rhode Island College, Providence, R.I. 02908. Telephone 401-456-8125.

Job-seekers desiring a copy of the most recent monthly Jobline may obtain one by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the SRRT coordinator: Marcia Hershoff, 37 Greenbriar Rd., Greenville, R.I. 02828. In order for a job notice to appear in the *Bulletin*, it must be received before the 15th of the preceding month.

LACONIA, NH PL, HEAD LIBRARIAN. Supervise staff of 15, with one branch library and bookmobile. Required: MLS + 5 yrs. general supervisory and administrative experience. Send resume by May 1 to: Victor Bowen, Chairman



of Trustees, Laconia Public Library, Laconia, NH 03246 (NYT Feb 25)

LYNNFIELD, MA PL, CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN. Required: MLS, knowledge of AV equipment and materials. Experience preferred. Duties include story hours, school visits, active participation in community. Department includes learning center for children with special needs. Salary: \$9,000-11,000. Send resume to Marcia Wiswall, Director, Lynnfield Public Library, 18 Summer St., Lynnfield, MA 01940 (LJ Feb 1)

NASHUA PL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: Required: MLS + some administrative experience in a public library. Submit applications, resume and supporting material to: Clarke Davis, Director, Nashua Public Library, 2 Court St., Nashua, NH 02060 (LJ Feb 1)

WOONSOCKET PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, SUBSTITUTE LIBRARY PERSONNEL. Individuals must be certified as Teachers of Library Science by RI Dept. of Education, Salary: \$25.00. Applications are available from: Louis R. Leveillee, Coordinator of Media Services, 350 Newland Ave., Woonsocket, RI 02895; 401-766-0770.

FOXBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY, AUDIOVISUAL AND CATALOGING. Required: Bachelor's Degree plus additional courses and experience. Salary: \$168.75-228.20/week in six steps. Must be competent, imaginative, and able to work with small staff. 35 hours/week including 2 evenings and alternate Saturdays. Send application and resume to Chester Klosek, Director, Boyden Library, 10 Bird St., Foxboro, MA 02035.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, HEAD CATALOGER. Responsible for coordination of monographic cataloging, using OCLC system. Required: MLS + 3 yrs. cataloging experience including use of MARC; responsibility for revision, and staff supervision. Salary: \$14,000. Send resume to: Robert G. Murray, Assistant Librarian, Catalog Dept., Northeastern University, 12 DG, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (Chron Feb 20)

VERMONT LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, CATALOGER. Duties include original cataloging of law-related material, reference, and ILL. Required: MLS, 2 yrs. experience, familiarity with OCLC, especially KF sub-class. Submit resume to Francis S. Kongwa, Law Librarian, Vermont Law School Law Library, South Royalton VT 05068 (Chron Feb 20)

HARTFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN, Required: MLS. Salary: \$11,843-17,654. Apply to Wilbur B. Crimmin, Hartford Public Library, 500 Main St., Hartford, CT 06103 (NYT Feb 4)

JFK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, LIBRARIAN. Responsibility to include reference and collection development. Required: MLS, several years professional experience in academic work in the Social Sciences.

Advanced degree in economics or related field, and 2 years of book selection in economics desirable. Send resume to Harvard University Personnel Office, 6th Floor, Holyoke Center, 1350 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138 (NYT Feb 11)

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER, NURSING AUDIO-VISUAL LIBRARIAN. To assist in the continued development and implementation of a state-wide continuing education AV service for nurses. Duties: workshops, promotional material, compilation of nursing AV resource bibliography. MLS required; knowledge of nursing audiovisuals is highly desirable. Salary: \$14,000. Apply by May 15 to Malcolm H. Brantz, Director, Learning Resources Center, L.M. Stowe Library, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington CT 06032 (NYT Feb 4)

ABINGTON, MA PL, DIRECTOR. Required: MLS, 3 yrs. public library administrative experience with strengths in recataloging and collection development. Send letter of application, resume, and statement of library philosophy by April 1 to John Nero, Vice-Chairman, Abington Board of Library Trustees, 33 Randolph St., Abington, MA 02351 (Globe Feb 18)

STOWE VT HIGH SCHOOL, LIBRARIAN, Grades 7-12. Send letters of application and reference to A.W. Hurley, Supt. of Schools, Morrisville, VT 05661; phone no. 802-888-4541 (Globe Feb 18)

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARIAN. Responsibility includes planning, managing, and servicing manuscript resources; evaluating acquisitions and determining proper treatment; providing some reference service in Special Collections Dept. Required: BA in Humanities or Social Sciences; MLS; 3-5 yrs. experience. 2d master's and courses in archival management desirable. Salary: \$13,600. Send resume, list of 3 references and academic credentials before March 30 to: June I. Hicks, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, NH 03755. (Chron Feb 26)

The Mass. Board of Library Commissioners' phone-in Job Hotline now has a phone number - (617) 267-7528. Tapes will be changed on Friday afternoons. The service is available 24 hours.



# GALLIMAUFY

RILA CONFERENCE COMMITTEE: The committee would like to invite other RILA members to join us in finalizing plans for the 1979 Annual Conference and the 1980 Annual Conference. Program suggestions and names of possible speakers are welcome also. If you are interested in becoming a member of the committee and/or have suggestions, please contact either Sam Streit, John Hay Library, Brown University (863-2146) or Beth Perry, Rhode Island College Library (456-8053) to find out the location and date of our next meeting.

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GRANTS FOR THE HUMANITIES: The National Endowment for the Humanities has established, effective October 1, 1978, a Public Library Program. This new office specializes in funding public humanities programs through libraries. With an initial budget of \$2 million in Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1, 1978-September 30, 1979), the Public Library Program will make grants in support of humanities programs for the general public sponsored by all types of libraries - public, community college, university, and special libraries, state library agencies, and library associations.

There will be four deadlines a year for grant applications to the Public Library Program. For 1979, these are February 26, June 1, August 24, and November 19. A brochure, official guidelines and a list of grants made to libraries in previous years are available by writing to Nancy Doyle Bolt, Acting Assistant Director, Public Library Program, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St. NW, MS 406, Washington, D.C., 20506, or by calling (202) 724-0398.

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GLS ALUMNUS AWARD INITIATED: The University of Rhode Island, Graduate Library School's Annual Gathering on April 21, 1979, will be the occasion for the announcement of the first recipient of the GLS Alumnus Award. Lea Bohnert is chairing the selection committee, which includes students Linda Norton and Emily Schuder, and alumni Arthur Messier ('78) and Pat Thibodeau ('76). Please send your nomination (s), with a brief supporting statement, to Lea Bohnert at the Graduate Library School by April 8, 1979. For more information call the Graduate Library School at 792-2947. (ES)

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CONTACT: Sandra Gallup  
or Marguerite Horn,  
Box A, Brown University,  
Providence, RI 02912  
(tel. 863-2521)

**JEANNE MILLER MEMORIAL AWARD FUND:** A fund has been established in honor of Jeanne Miller (MLS, University of Rhode Island, 1966), librarian at Shea Senior High School, Pawtucket, who died September 1978. If you wish to donate to the fund, send contributions to Gloria Del Papa, Charles E. Shea Senior High School, 485 East Avenue, Pawtucket RI 02860.

- Lucille Sibulkin

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**PPL SURVEY:** Providence Public Library has completed a Community and Performance Measures Survey. It is available by Interlibrary Loan from the Regional Centers, the University of Rhode Island Graduate Library School, the RI Department of State Library Services, or Providence Public Library.

- Ellie Chesebrough

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COLLOQUIUM: Thursday, February 8, in the University of Rhode Island Memorial Union, Anna Lee Bundy, director of the Providence Public Library, and Charles Crosby, Chief of Central Public Services presented talks on "Transition in a Public Library". Mr. Crosby opened with a history of the Providence Public Library including changes it has gone through in buildings, funding, staff and services.

Mrs. Bundy spoke of the need for revision in the focus of the PPL. In the past the library has been well known as a research institution. She stressed the need to retain that function but at the same time to reevaluate the needs of patrons whose current interests include more popular materials. (ES)

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RI LITERARY MAGAZINE: The Fall '78 Mirror, a student written literary magazine produced at the University of Rhode Island Extension, is still available. Call Dr. Wilfred Dvorak at 277-3830. This issue is dedicated to the adult student.

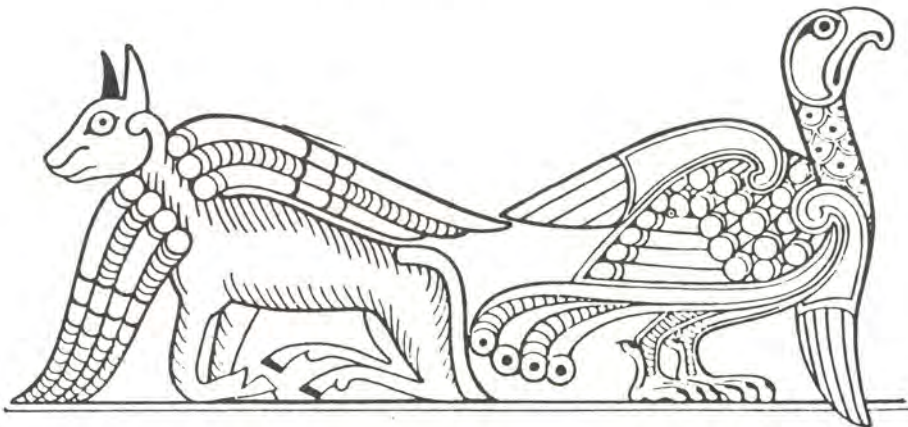
- Peg Caldwell

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ROGER WILLIAMS COLLEGE STAFF: Wendell B. Pols has been appointed Technical Services Librarian at Roger Williams College Library. Linda A. Cranston has been appointed Reference Librarian.

- Rebecca E. Tildesley

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CHANGE AT DSLS: Jewel Drickamer is resigning as Director of the RI Department of State Library Services, effective October 12, 1979. Meanwhile two librarians are joining the staff: Bruce Daniels, from the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been appointed Deputy Director of DSLS beginning mid-April, 1979, and Melody Brown will take the position of Supervisor of Young Reader Services.

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RI PUBLICATION: Churches of Foster; A History of Religion in Rural Rhode Island, 1764-1974, by Margery I. Matthew, Arthur E. Wilson and Virginia I. Benson, has been published by North Foster Baptist Church. It is available from North Foster Baptist Church, East Killingly Road, Foster RI 02825, for \$5.00 (soft-bound) plus \$1.00 for handling, or \$15.00 (hardcover).







## QUOTABLE QUOTES

"The trouble is, nobody knows how to measure the worth of information. It often depends on who has it, or who does not have it, and what it takes to generate information when needed. People rarely distinguish between data, information, knowledge, and wisdom. Yet they are as different from one another - and as interlocking - as starch molecules, flour, bread, and the flavorful memory of a superb morning crissant."

- Lewis M. Branscomb,  
"Information: The Ultimate Frontier," Science, 12 January 1979.

"It was F. R. Leavis who said that literature is the first distinction of a civilized man."

- John Cheever,  
Newsweek, October 30, 1978.

"If you don't go off on tangents, you end up going around in circles."

- Jimmie Saxe

"The mice, you remember, passed a resolution in solemn conclave that their enemy, the old cat, should be belled; an excellent precaution, and only wanting one small thing to render it efficient -- no mouse would undertake to do it."

- Mrs. Henry Wood,  
The Channings



## RILA POSITION PAPER FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The Rhode Island Library Association welcomes the opportunity to express our concerns regarding library and information services in Rhode Island. The recommendations listed below were developed from studies and proposals which the Association has made during the past few years. Members of the Association believe that the implementation of these proposals would increase the ability of libraries to meet the needs of the citizens of Rhode Island.

1. Funding should be increased for city and town libraries, for the principal public library, for the R.I. Library Film Cooperative, and for special research centers. Academic libraries not yet in the R.I. Interrelated Library System should be brought into the system with funding, as should special libraries with collections useful to the general public. State support should equal twenty per cent of total network expenses in all member libraries as recommended by the National Commission on Library and Information Science.
2. There should be a statewide program to promote vigorously public, school, academic, and special libraries in Rhode Island so that citizens will be aware of the many services offered to them. To help provide this information there should be a publishing and printing program to provide standardized advertising, handbooks, posters, and other common printed supplies to libraries.
3. A single state agency should be organized to provide a comprehensive system of statewide records management incorporating the records and reports of other state agencies; to provide expanded public service; to improve state document distribution to two full and fourteen **partial** depository libraries; to work with an advisory committee on new programs and procedures such as securing the papers of future governors and expanding the Digest of Annual Reports to include all state agency reports.
4. There should be a statewide public library card and a statewide audio-visual equipment cooperative. A model system for provision of video information should be established in a public library, and a model information and retrieval center which integrates all local information sources should be established in a large public library. All public libraries should commence information and retrieval programs at least on a limited basis to coordinate local sources of information and services.

5. One computerized circulation network should be established throughout the R.I. library network to increase access to materials by in effect creating a union catalog, and to improve the interlibrary loan system.
6. There should be a last-copy deposit library to house one copy of infrequently used materials. Since other libraries could withdraw from their collections other copies of those items, much space would be saved to be used for new acquisitions.
7. All libraries should be accessible to all who need them regardless of age or handicap.
8. There should be funding to provide security systems to protect library materials from loss or theft.
9. Libraries should endorse and practice the principles of open access to materials as expressed in the Freedom to Read statement and the Library Bill of Rights. Library materials should be exempt from state obscenity legislation.
10. Joint state administration of school and public libraries should be secured to insure a coherent and consistent plan of professional development and service throughout the state.
11. Library staffs should be encouraged to pursue continuing education activities so that they can manage the rapidly developing technology necessary to control the current information explosion. A survey conducted by the R.I. Library Association's Continuing Education Committee in August, 1978, reveals that more than half of the employees in Rhode Island libraries, excluding maintenance personnel, have had no formal library training. Few institutions offer formal incentives or encouragement for staff who complete continuing education activities. It is necessary to establish a recognition system for continuing education, and to obtain support from library directors and governing bodies for such activities. Continuing education programs offered by the Department of State Library Services, the U.R.I. Graduate Library School, the U.R.I. College of Continuing Education, the Rhode Island Library Association, and any other organizations should be coordinated to obtain maximum use of available resources.



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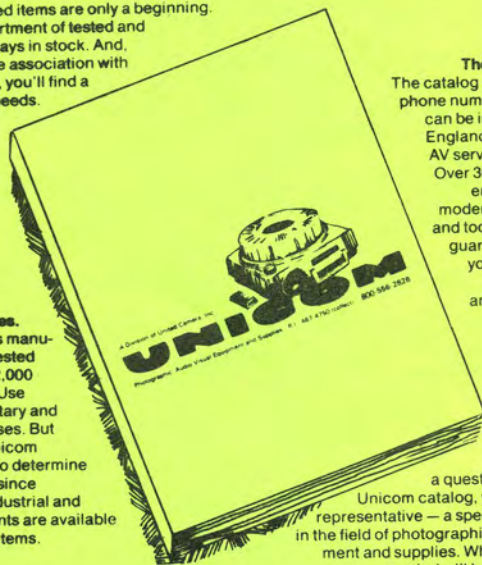
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